

Crooked River, Parley P. Pratt was in Richmond Jail, and his brother Orson was with a group of Saints in St. Louis. Thomas B. Marsh, William Smith, and Orson Hyde were disaffected with the Church and consequently were of no help. Therefore the responsibility of overseeing the needs of the Church during the winter of 1838–39 and throughout the exodus from Missouri to Illinois fell mostly upon Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. John Taylor was called to the apostleship in December 1838. Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith were added the following April; both of these men were able to provide valuable assistance during this critical time.

Church leaders delayed as long as possible the decision to leave Missouri, hoping that the legislature would revoke Governor Boggs's extermination order. They sent numerous petitions to state officials and to the legislature requesting them to let the Saints remain in their homes, but their pleas were ignored.

Meanwhile the Missourians grew impatient with the lingering Saints. In early 1839 Church leaders became convinced that their people could no longer hope to remain in Missouri. On 26 January, Brigham Young had created the Committee on Removal to facilitate the exodus. Throughout the winter and spring this committee arranged to feed, clothe, and transport the poor. By formal resolution nearly four hundred Latter-day Saints covenanted to place all of their available property at the disposal of the committee "for the purpose of providing means for the removing from this state of the poor and destitute who shall be considered worthy, till there shall not be one left who desires to remove from the state."¹ Even Joseph Smith somehow sent one hundred dollars from Liberty Jail to assist the effort.

By mid-February conditions were such that a large scale migration of the Saints began. Wagons and teams, although not of the best quality, had been acquired; food reserves were in place along the migration route; and there was a temporary break in the weather. Nevertheless, leaving Missouri was not easy for the refugees. Many people sold precious possessions and lands at unreasonably low prices to obtain means to flee the state. One Missourian bought forty acres of good land from a Church member for a "blind mare and a clock." Some other tracts of land sold for only fifty cents per acre.² Some people with oxen teams made several trips between Caldwell County and the Mississippi River, two hundred miles to the east, to convey friends and relatives out of danger. Amanda Smith, widowed at Haun's Mill, and her five children left Far West by ox team. Once her family was beyond the reach of the Missouri mobs she sent her team back to help other Saints in their trek eastward.

Charles C. Rich fled Missouri sometime in November to avoid arrest for his involvement in the Battle of Crooked River. He left behind his twenty-three-year-old wife, Sarah, who finally was able to leave Far West with the help of her father, John Pea. Her health was poor, and she was confined to a wagon bed for the entire journey to the Mississippi. She was accompanied



Charles C. Rich (1809–83) joined the Church in 1832. He assumed command at the Battle of Crooked River when David W. Patten was mortally wounded. He was a military and Church leader during the Nauvoo period. Brigham Young assigned him to preside over the temporary settlement of Mount Pisgah in Iowa in the winter of 1846–47.

He was ordained an Apostle on 12 February 1849. In the spring of 1864 he became one of the first settlers in Bear Lake Valley (Idaho and Utah) and was responsible for the settlement of that region. He was known for his goodness, generosity, and physical strength. He often carried the mail across the mountains to Salt Lake City during the winter when roads were blocked.



CHARLES COULSON RICH

Son of Joseph Rich and Nancy O'Neil.
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Came to Utah Oct. 2, 1847, with his own
the Charles C. Rich Company. 104

RICH, CHARLES COULSEN (son of Joseph Rich and Nancy O'Neil). Born Aug. 21, 1809, in Campbell county, Ky. Came to Utah Oct. 2, 1847, Charles C. Rich company.

Married Sarah Dearmon Pea Feb. 11, 1838. Their children: Charles C. b. Sept. 8, 1844, m. Jane Susanna Stock; Benjamin E. b. Nov. 27, 1857, m. Diana Farr.

Married Mary Ann Phelps Jan. 6, 1845 (daughter of Morris Phelps and Laura Clark, who were married July 1827, in Illinois, the former came to Utah 1851, himself captain of a company, the latter died 1841, in Illinois). She was born Aug. 6, 1829. Their children: Laura b. Sept. 25, 1849, d. 1849; Mary Ann b. May 15, 1850, m. Ashbel Pomroy Jan. 10, 1875; William L. b. Aug. 9, 1852, m. Ella Pomroy Sept. 6, 1877; Morris b. Aug. 7, 1854, d. June 4, 1855; Minerva b. Aug. 7, 1854, m. Hyrum S. Woolley Oct. 5, 1873; Amasa M. b. Oct. 25, 1856, m. Mary Jacobs Sept. 29, 1880; Paulina b. April 21, 1829, d. Oct. 8, 1860; Ezra C. b. Aug. 18, 1864, m. Annie Lowe

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June 29, 1893; Edward I. b. April 29, 1868, m. Almyra Cozzens April 9, 1893; Jacob b. Sept. 4, 1876, d. Sept. 4, 1876.

Married Emeline Grover Feb. 2, 1846 (daughter of Thomas Grover and Caroline Whitney, married 1828, at Whitehall, N. Y., the former a pioneer October, 1847, latter died in 1841). She was born July 30, 1831. Their children: Thomas Grover b. Dec. 30, 1849, m. Elizabeth McKay Pugmire Feb. 1877; Caroline Whitney b. Jan. 22, 1852, m. Hyrum Humphries Oct. 7, 1873; Nancy Emeline b. Feb. 19, 1854, m. Vincent McKay Perrigrine Oct. 7, 1873; Landon Jedediah b. March 11, 1858, m. Dora Wanlers; Samuel Joseph b. May 1, 1860, m. Anne Page; Heber Charles Chase b. Aug. 8, 1862, m. Edna Shepherd; Joel Hezekiah b. March 17, 1865, m. Luella Arnold; George Quayle b. March 17, 1869, m. Lettie Nancy. Families resided Paris, Idaho.